

IN THE BICYCLE WORLD

Miss Marshall, of London, Ont., has been awarded \$200 damages by jury for injuries received at a street railway crossing, where the rails projected so high above the street as to make the crossing unsafe for bicycles.

Discovering that cyclists were stealing out of the towns and fixing dynamite cartridges on railroad tracks, the Board of Police issued an order prohibiting anyone not having a special permit issued by proper authorities to ride a bicycle outside of the towns of the republic.

Cycling is just beginning to boom in Cuba. The riders use the footpaths chiefly, but are working for road improvement. There is one club and a four-lap track in progress of construction. At Havana there are four clubs, and as the good roads come there will be a lively boom in the sport.

The notice of ownership of the Smith-Owen bottom bracket patent by the American Bicycle Company, and the warning against infringement by unlicensed makers and builders who buy their hangers from unlicensed parts manufacturers, has been mailed to the trade. As it is quite impossible to make a bicycle without the device covered by this patent, it will be quite interesting to watch out for events.

Edward P. Remington, of Pittsburg, who has an office in the Penn building, has sued the owners of the building for \$5,000 damages, alleging that his business has been injured by the storing of bicycles about his door in the hall. He claims that other occupants of the building left their wheels standing in the hall, and that they obstructed ingress and egress to his office, deposited mud in front of his door and caused him a great amount of annoyance and inconvenience. He alleges that the owners of the building were negligent in permitting this condition of affairs.

The special commission appointed by action of the last Pennsylvania Legislature to present a bill to the next Legislature, which, in their opinion, shall best meet the demand for a change in the present system of State road building and maintenance, has been announced by Governor State, and is as follows: A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; former Governor Beaver; John P. Elkin, Attorney General of the State; H. B. Worrell, chairman of the L. A. W. Highway Improvement Committee; H. M. Breckinridge, of Latone, and H. C. Snavely, of Lebanon. This committee is appointed in keeping with a resolution introduced at the instigation of the Pennsylvania Division of the L. A. W., and the bill to be presented by them is the one that the league is hopeful of having passed next year.

PEOPLES' FORUM.

NOTE.—The People's Forum being freely open to all parties, classes, persons, views and capacities, the Virginian-Pilot is responsible for none of the statements nor opinions expressed therein, nor for the style in which they are set forth. The ignorant and uneducated shall be heard equally with the learned.

Thomas R. Borland.

Editor Virginian-Pilot:

I observed in a recent issue of your paper an article upon the death of Hon. Thomas R. Borland, late of this city, in which it was stated that he was the son of Euclid Borland. This is incorrect. Thomas Roscius Borland, late deceased, was my foster-brother in his early infancy, and drew his sustenance from the same fountain as myself. He was the son of Roscius Borland (lawyer) and Temperance, his wife (whom, as my father, the late Dr. Robert Hazard Worthington, his family physician and intimate friend, has often told me), he always called "Miss Temple." His mother died when he was about two months old, and lies buried in Murfreesboro, N. C., in which picturesque little town "Tom" had his birth, as his father before him. He had a sister, Hattie, who married Col. "Tom" Smith, of Suffolk, Va., I believe now living. We were born the same month and year within a stone's throw of each other.

His grandfather, for many years, resided in the "Old Indian Queen Inn" in that village, and was one of the largest landholders in that section.

To him was born four sons—namely: Solon, Euclid, Robert, and Phoenix. No better stock ever lived, and in this section, at least, the name of Borland was synonymous of everything that was honest, honorable and true. The oldest of these sons, Hon. Solon Borland, was for several successive terms United States Senator from Arkansas, and was a contemporary and intimate friend of Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri.

With the Hon. Jere Clemmens, also a United States Senator, as his associate, he, for years, ably edited the Memphis Enquirer, then with "Old Tom" Ritchie's Richmond Enquirer, acknowledged the most powerful Democratic organs in the land. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was commissioned a Brigadier General of State troops, and, I believe, died in the service. Perhaps no man's memory is more revered and honored in Arkansas to-day than his.

Dr. Euclid Borland married, for his second wife, Lucy, the daughter of Commodore Wilkinson, late of the U. S. Navy, and lived for some years on Freeman street, in this city, in the handsome residence now owned and occupied by W. W. Old, Esq., and the writer of this article has most pleasurable recollections of the many musical and social entertainments he has attended in their hospitable home.

The subject of this sketch, after a short residence in the county, in this State, and entered the Confederate service from there, serving until the close of the war with an honorable record.

The co-operative arrangements recently made between the League of American Wheelmen and the Cyclists' Touring Club of England, are about to be supplemented by a similar agreement between the L. A. W. and the Deutscher Radfahrer Bund, the national cycling organization of Germany. The agreement with the English organization is recognized by cyclists throughout this country as one of the strongest accomplishments of the League, and the present administration of the organization is receiving the merited approval of its constituents in accomplishing an alliance with which it alone is to be credited.

If the alliance with the German association is completed, and there is every indication it will be, members of the L. A. W. who make tours in Germany in the future will be entitled to all the privileges and accommodations enjoyed by members of the Bund. This will be no small advantage when it is considered that the tourist will have at his disposal the hotel and repair-shop discounts, road maps, officials who will give desired information, and such other privileges as are common to all of the great national cycling organizations.

After the meeting of the railroad passenger agents in Chicago, it was announced that no decision had been reached in the matter of having a uniform charge for carrying bicycles. The reason, as stated, was that there was action in attempting such a thing as long as several of the large Eastern States had laws requiring the railroad to carry bicycles as baggage. Instead of having the uniform charge, it was decided to work "quietly" for the repeal of these laws, wherever they interfere with the program of the agents.

The workers in the League of American Wheelmen are very much amused to hear that the railroads will work "quietly" against the baggage laws. They say that the work of the roads in getting the laws repealed may be "quiet," but the opposition thereto will be decidedly noisy. Those particular laws are among the most striking evidences of the efficiency of the League of American Wheelmen as a working force in behalf of cycling interests, and were passed after months of the hardest kind of work.

These divisions will not allow their appeal "quietly" or otherwise, as the railroads will soon discover. As a matter of fact such an attempt would probably be a good thing for the League, as it would immediately bring to its support many wheelmen who are not now members of it. The League will not shrink the fight, that is certain, nor will they be quiet. If the railroads want a quiet fight they had better engage with some other organization which has the which has bested them on nearly every occasion on which they have met.

behind him. At its close he graduated from our University in law, and, in company with his cousin, Euclid Borland, son of Euclid Borland, and afterwards Colonel of the famous New Orleans Regiment conspicuous in the Italo-American muddle in that city, made a tour of Europe, subsequently settling down to the practice of the law here with the late John C. Baker, under the firm name of Baker & Borland.

The family cemetery, where, I believe, all of his ancestors for some generations lie buried, including his grandfather, father, his uncle, Dr. Euclid, and his son, Colonel Euclid Borland, just mentioned, is upon the plantation once owned by them at Ramsey's Mill, three miles from Murfreesboro.

HERBERT LIVINGSTON WORTHINGTON.

Shows Growth.

Editor Virginian-Pilot:

A pleasant interview with our genial, approachable, get-at-able postmaster, Col. J. R. Waddy, yesterday, the 5th inst., developed the fact that during the first three business days of the new year something over \$1,500 worth of stamps were sold at the Norfolk postoffice.

This was not a holiday rush of business, but a calm, deliberate beginning of the new year.

If we will keep this fact in mind and compare it with the first three business days of the new century, the first of January next, we shall see much greater sales than noted above.

Our people here are fortunate in the management of our postal matters. The postoffice is not run for the salary simply, but for the people. The interests and wishes of the people are studied, and the business is governed and managed accordingly; but our object in noting the sale of stamps was to show something as to the proportions to which the business of our postoffice has attained.

The amount of stamps sold in three days would pay the postage on 75,000 letters. It shows an immense business. No doubt all hands, from the postmaster to the janitor, are looking forward with pleasant anticipation to the occupancy of the new postoffice building now in process of construction.

Our people may also congratulate themselves upon the splendid government postoffice building now nearly completed. In fact, our citizens have much to be proud of and thankful for.

Our people should be the most hopeful.

happy and optimistic people in the United States.

The croaker should have no place in Norfolk, nor, indeed, in Eastern Virginia.

A. JEFFERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE OLD HOMESTEAD" AT THE ACADEMY TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Though many years have passed away since the curtain rose for the first time on "The Old Homestead" at the Boston Theater, we have it still with us, ranking as one of the strongest drawing attractions on the American stage. All the present successes, that have been exploited from time to time since its introduction have only held sway for a while, then stopped altogether, while this story of New England continues along with undiminished popularity. There seems to be some peculiar magic hidden between its lines with magnetic force sufficient to make us view it every time the chance is offered. Maybe it is because the place is like the country itself, to which we wander each vacation time to seek the calm and peace of its care-free meadows. However, be that as it may, it attracts us and we go, and probably will continue doing so as long as Denman Thompson cares to present "The Old Homestead."

Denman Thompson will accompany the production this year and appears as Uncle Josh.

All reserved seats sold. General admissions not sold until 8:15.

WILBUR-KIRWIN OPERA CO.

An Ensemble of 50 People—Best Ever Seen for the Money—15, 25, 35, 50 Cents—Five Nights and Two Matinees, Commencing Tuesday.

For many years this standard attraction has been recognized as a potent factor in American theatricals at popular prices. The tour is under Miss Kirwin's personal direction, and she is one of the most remarkable little women on the stage. Miss Kirwin is presenting a series of magnificent revivals, the scenery, costumes and properties are being carried complete in two special cars, and the productions here will be a revelation to local theater-goers.

The personnel of Miss Kirwin's company includes some well-known people. One of the chief attractions of the company will be the chorus, that is, the female contingent. Miss Kirwin, it is said, has used rare tact and good judgment in her selection of girls. The girls are all young and pretty, and, furthermore, can sing.

Miss Kirwin has, furthermore, augmented her performances with polka vaudeville, embracing Baby Beatrice, the child wonder, in her coon songs and dances; Old Glory animated song sheet; the illustrated songs; gaiter dances; the Dewey pictures, and the Chrysanthemum march by twenty-four of the prettiest girls in comic opera.

The repertoire for this engagement is as follows: Tuesday night, "Said Pasha"; Wednesday evening, "Carmen"; Thursday matinee, "Queen's Lace Handkerchief"; Thursday evening, "The Bohemian Girl"; Friday, "The Grand Duchess"; Saturday matinee, "The Chimes of Normandy"; and Saturday evening, "The Two Vagabonds," Wilbur's version of "Erminie."

LITERARY COLUMN

"EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE" for January is a very interesting number, having a good table of contents and being well illustrated. Among its principal articles are "The Twenty-seventh Letter of the Alphabet," "How the Northwest Was Saved in '64," "The Greatest Bridge on Earth," "On Being Engaged," etc.

January COSMOPOLITAN contains four complete stories—"Motorman Cupid," "Dizzy Dave," "The Lady of the Ship," and "Patrick's Proxy"—all of which are very good. In addition to the above, the table of contents embraces a number of other interesting and instructive articles.

The two red-letter contributions to SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for the January issue are "Tommy and Grizel," by J. M. Barrie, and "Oliver Cromwell," by Gov. Theodore Roosevelt. Both are serials, and the current number of Scribner's contains part of one of Gov. Roosevelt's papers and the first three chapters of Mr. Barrie's story. Other contributions to the number are: "A Life for a Life," by Howard Pyle; "The Walk Up-Town," by Jesse Lynch Williams; "The White Man and the Brown Man in the Philippines," by Frederick Palmer, and "How Toomey Vilified His Government Job," by Robert Shackleton.

The SEABOARD MEDICAL and SURGICAL JOURNAL, published by W. T. Barron & Co., and edited by Dr. Lucian Lorton, a practicing physician of this city, and president of the Seaboard Medical Association, made its appearance yesterday. It contains about forty pages of carefully prepared original matter of interest to the profession of medicine, and will, it is believed, fill a want long felt in the South. It is neat in typography, binding, etc., and a decided credit to editor, publishers and contributors.

Captain Partridge's Council.

In this paper's report of the acquittal of Captain Partridge at Princess Anne Courthouse yesterday, it said that the defendant's counsel was Judge J. M. Keeling and Judge F. M. Whitehurst. The latter was for the prosecution instead of the defense. Captain J. J. Burroughs and Judge Keeling were Captain Partridge's counsel.

Stable Burned

The stable in the rear of Mr. George Staylor's residence, corner Ward and Moran avenues, was burned yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock. The prompt work of the Fire Department prevented the fire from reaching the house.

The Carbon Studio.

Attention is called to the announcement of H. V. Linebach, manager, who will conduct a photographic studio at 342 Main street, Campbell's old stand. Glass and carbon cabinets a specialty.

MURDER CAUSED BY JEALOUSY

Story of the First Convict in the Penitentiary.

HE KILLED HIS RIVAL

Plunged a Knife Into His Breast at the Wedding Dance—Then Cut His Way Out—The Governor Offered Reward and After Fair Trial the Murderer Was Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment.

January 2nd, 1900, was the centennial of the opening of the State penitentiary, and the centennial of its occupancy by the first convict ever entered within its white walls.

The penitentiary was built in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, passed on the 15th day of January, 1798. The act contained 45 sections. The 17th section required the Executive to purchase as much land as is necessary to build a jail and penitentiary house, with suitable cells, etc., sufficiently large to contain two hundred convicts.

In the 19th section the Governor by and with the consent of the Councils, was allowed the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be drawn from the public treasury from time to time as the work progressed.

In the 25th section the convicts were required to be clad in coarse material, uniform in color and make, distinguishing them "from good citizens of the Commonwealth," and were allowed only two meals per week of meat and two meals per day of "bread, Indian meal, or other inferior food."

It required nearly four years to erect the building, or to complete so much of it as was necessary to safely keep the prisoners.

In December, 1799, the first convict was sentenced in the District Court of Prince Edward county.

This court was composed of the counties of Amelia, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland and Prince Edward, and has long since been abolished.

The jury was composed entirely of citizens of Prince Edward, and were empaneled at the old courthouse, and the prisoner tried there, which is seven miles from its present county seat, Farmville.

Although the prisoner was tried and convicted in December, 1799, the building was not ready for his reception until January 2nd, 1800, at which time Thomas Merryman, of Cumberland county, entered to serve five years for the murder of Albert Jones, his successful rival.

A GENERAL MUSTER.

In those days general musters were frequent and were held in different parts of the county. At this time a general muster was held in a beautiful field at a place called Talley's, five miles from the county seat, at that time called Edinburg. At that muster was a long line of militia soldiers, without guns, marched, and counter marched, being commanded by a colonel who wore a three-cornered hat, and who was, in his own estimation, a greater military man than the Father of his Country.

What man in that old county who does not remember the time, sixty and seventy years ago, whom the old drum was beat by John Minor, the life blown by Fleming Palmer?

In those happy days there were many boys who attended the general musters as men in the ranks. Those boys were as anxious to join the soldiers and fight the battles of their country as the old soldiers in line, and never got enough of it until the first battle of Manassas.

Ladies in those days attended the general musters, too.

The day referred to was bright and beautiful. There were very few fogs for non-attendance on this occasion. The sun began to sink behind the hills. The lines were broken. Some who had drifted were tired, and made their way homeward. Others lingered to take one more, a custom very common in those days, and not altogether given up in this day. Many who had been honored with the privilege of a courtly wedding at the happy home of Farmer Minter, went there to pay the tribute to the Court of Hymen.

A STORY OF LOVE.

The young lady, Miss Minter, who was to be the bride of the evening, was lovely beyond description, and had many admirers, among whom was young Merryman. His proposition to make her his wife was made time and again, and was each time rejected.

With a broken heart he swore she should never be the wife of any other, and left for parts unknown, but on the night of the marriage it was known that he had returned, though it was not dreamed of that he would be at the marriage on this occasion.

The officiating clergyman was the old and popular carpenter of the neighborhood (Joseph Jenkins), for whom a handsome church was built, in memory of his good name, which stands within a few hundred yards from the old Minter house.

After the old parson had performed the marriage ceremony which made Miss Minter and Mr. Jones man and wife, the sweet strains of music from the violin (old Joe Swinney having as yet not invented the banjo) was begun, and the leader cried out partners to the fiddle. One set had been danced and as the fiddle struck the back of the fiddle with the bow, an old time signal, the dancers took their seats.

ENRAGED WITH JEALOUSY.

Just then the enraged Merryman made his appearance upon the scene. He walked up to the bride and was introduced to the groom, who was sitting by his bride.

As soon as an opportunity was presented he asked the groom to walk with him and see the moon, which was just rising in the east. The two walked out, Merryman leading the way, which led to the old corn crib, where the grindstone stood upon which both had seen the farm hands grind the axes with which to fell the great forest about the home of Minter.

Merryman had long been absent from the county, but he well knew where to find the grindstone.

He made a very unreasonable request of Mr. Jones, when he asked him to turn the crank while he sharpened his knife.

The request was complied with, and the blade was made very sharp, after which they returned to the house. The fiddler was ready for the next set. Mr. Jones sought his bride (in her homespun dress), and Mr. Merryman having obtained the permission to dance with the beautiful Miss Talley (a cousin of the bride), took position on opposite sides, when the dance began.

MURDERED HIS RIVAL.

As they met in the centre of the floor Merryman drew the knife (which had been so sharp by the aid of Jones) and plunged it into his late rival in the presence of that happy throng, and split the life's blood of him who just a few moments before was so happy, and whose pathway seemed to be strewn with fragrant flowers, and whose life was to move on like the placid waters of Cashmere's sunny vale.

As Jones fell to the floor Merryman, with knife in hand red with the blood of the murdered man, cut his way to the door and, leaping upon his horse, made good his escape.

Strong men fell back panic stricken, while ladies fainted and fell to the floor. The dying groans of the murdered man were never forgotten by those who were at the marriage.

From that hour the daughter of the clergyman was so affected she never spoke again of subjects with which she was so familiar. The writer had seen this unfortunate woman, who lived close by the old house for more than three score and ten years, but death has long since relieved her of her mental suffering.

The writer has seen the dark spot said to be the blood which was split more than a century ago.

I have often visited the hospitable home of the late Robert T. Page, whose heirs still own the estate in which the murder was committed.

The Governor offered a reward of one hundred pounds for his arrest, and he was captured in the mountains of Virginia (now West Virginia).

He was brought back to Cumberland county and tried by Marshall Booker (gentleman Justice), and by him sent on to the County Court, and from there to the District Court of Prince Edward.

Some years since, with the aid of the late Major H. R. Hooper, who was at the time clerk of Prince Edward county, I found the names of the jury, but they have been lost and, therefore, I cannot give the names.

The jury found him guilty of murder and ascertained his punishment at five years in the State penitentiary. The records showed that he was ordered to be held in the jail of the county for a few days, when the penitentiary house would be completed and ready for reception.

On the second day of January, 1800, Thomas Merryman, of Cumberland county, was registered at the State penitentiary, and thus ended the trial of one of the most brutal murders ever committed in Virginia.

JOHN A. BOOKER.

IMPORTANT MOVE ON TUGELA RIVER

Continued from Page 1.

gunners to go on shooting. There would be a touch of humor in all this if it were not so deeply pathetic in its close association with possible tragedies. One never knows where or at what hour a stray shot or splinter will fall, and it is pitiful sometimes to hear cries for help from a strutting mite who may be fatherless or motherless to-morrow. We think of little as possible of such things, putting them from us with the light comment that they happen daily elsewhere than in besieged towns, and making the best we can of a melancholy situation."

MODDER RIVER FIGHT.

Of the hard fight at Modder River, the Globe correspondent says: "On the plain were numerous white crosses which we subsequently discovered were marked ranges set out by the Boers previously. The fighting line on both sides extended quite six miles, and there was an incessant fusillade and cannonade for twelve solid hours. The Boers were never seen by us; none of the officers and men to whom I have spoken since saw a Boer. It is certainly marvelous how they always manage to hide themselves."

"The heat yesterday was terrific; no wind, a hot, blazing sun all day. We were all done and literally parched; our only refreshment during the twelve hours was water heated by the sun in our water bottles."

STRANGE STORY TO TELL.

Of the same battle the Daily News correspondent writes: "The historian who writes a truthful story of the battle of Modder River will have a strange story to tell, if all one hears is gossip. Stories of guides who reported Modder River to be held by 600 Boers; of a regiment of guides who cleared them out, and finding 12,000 of the enemy's position and within a few hundred yards of his guns, having to retire because they were shot by their own artillery. Modder River was an Alhambra. It was a soldier's fight. Grit, doggedness and pride of caste made us masters of the trenches. For 16 hours the battle raged. For 16 hours on a plain as bare of cover as the dome of St. Paul's, the infantry advanced by short rushes in the sweltering heat, to shoot and get shot. For 16 hours the artillery, innocent of that shelter which tactics in books lay down as absolutely necessary, pounded away at their invisible foe. The wounded fell out and were, in most cases, left for the stretcher bearers did not dare to enter the zone of fire. Each wounded man was made a mark for the enemy's rifle-men. The wounded men were useful for the Boers—they took sighting shots at them, and got the range perfectly."

ARTILLERY CRITICISED.

Among the many criticisms of British artillery none has attracted more attention than that written on November 13, at Ladysmith, by the Standard's war correspondent. Summing up, he says:

"The disadvantages under which we have labored have been demonstrated repeatedly. At Elands-laagte two officers and two men of the First Field Battery were wounded at a range beyond that at which they could fire shrapnel. Except in reconnaissance our field guns are useless as long as the siege lasts. The Boer shrapnel is fused for 5,200 yards, whereas our fuse ceases to be effective at 4,100 yards."

"The meaning of this will be clear when I say that for 1,100 yards, or nearly three-quarters of a mile, our artillery are exposed to the fire of a practically invisible enemy, without being able to fire a really effective shot in self defense. Already we have discovered that with the aid of smokeless powder and long ranges the enemy may be invisible, and then when he is raining shot and shell upon us, and that many men have been killed, and the position of some of his guns and howitzers, the Boer has another advantage, if not in his Mauser rifle, which many experts in our army now declare to be more accurate and trustworthy than the Lee-Metford, at any rate in the possession of field glasses. There is scarcely a man in their ranks who has not a powerful binocular, by the aid of which he is able to make good shooting at extraordinary distances."

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RUSSIA COMPLAINS.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—The Cologne Zeitung's correspondent telegraphs his paper that the Russian government recently addressed a communication to the various cabinets regarding the strictures of the British censorship over telegrams to and from the South African republics, which is seriously inconveniencing trade and the official world in Europe.

NOTHING FURTHER FROM FRONT.

London, Jan. 7.—General Buller's telegram to the War Office stating that General White, at Ladysmith, reported under date of January 6, 9 a. m., that the enemy had attacked Cerna's Camp at 2:45 a. m., and that the fighting was still in progress, caused many late calls at the War Office in expectation of the receipt of additional news. The official statement at midnight, however, that nothing further would be issued during the night, has been received from other sources, though the day's dispatches indicate that important events at the front are imminent, if not actually progressing at this time.

REPLY TO AMERICA.

London, Jan. 6.—It is stated to-night that the British note in reply to "the representations of the United States government on the subject of the seizure of American goods by Great Britain will be given to Ambassador Choate on Monday."

WOULD DO A TRUST BUSINESS

Continued from Page 1.

IN THE HOUSE.

In the House there was a long debate over a bill "prohibiting the recordation of deeds and other writings conveying real estate, upon which there are due delinquent taxes and levies, so returned in the name of the grantor or party making the conveyance." The bill was finally recommitted to the Committee for Courts of Justice.

A long list of bills were introduced, as follows:

By Mr. Pollock.—To provide for the appointment of a committee to consider, discuss, propose, formulate and report amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. Jordan.—To require the several counties, towns and cities to bear and defray the costs, fees and expense of the administration, execution and enforcement of criminal laws in misdemeanors.

By Mr. Patterson.—To repeal section 219 of the Code.

By Mr. Madison.—To amend section 3179 of the Code, in relation to clerks' offices, requiring clerks to give copies of all records when requested.

By Mr. Folkes.—For the relief of Mr. Frances A. Hix, widow of a Confederate soldier.

By Mr. Epps.—To increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the production of epidemic diseases the Richmond. This bill empowers all of 1893 and the rules framed therewith of this city to issue warrants shall have full force in the same.

By Mr. Moss.—To discontinue these require that vessels entering and ways that are dangerous or otherwise examined by officers of the Marine Corps.

By Mr. J. W. Davault, a Confederate soldier.

By Mr. Murrell.—Authorizing the Director of Public Accounts to issue warrants to F. Sale and J. W. Aust, the payment of \$25 for services rendered in making an autopsy.

By Mr. Patterson.—Providing for the amendment and publication of information relating to the pulling down of opening gates and riding through premises of another.

By Mr. Donohoe.—For the relief of the Jettison Jett, a disabled Confederate soldier.

By Mr. Good.—For the relief of Cundiff, John G. Fielder and the Creek, Confederate soldiers, re, ward Dodson, a Confederate.

By Mr. Price.—To amend section 3179 of the Code, in relation to clerks' offices, requiring clerks to give copies of all records when requested.